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1. Madame Butterfly.
2. Hadley.
3. K. A. Victoria.
4. Sunburst.
5. Mrs. Chas. Russell.
6. Francis Scott Key.

The S. R. McKee Nurseries and Rose Gardens

S. R. McKEE
Proprietor and Manager
A. F. WATKINS
Pecan Expert and Propagation Manager

1923

JACKSONVILLE,

TEXAS



Columbia Roses.

Business Points

EXPRESS PREPAID to all points in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma on orders to \$25.00 or more. To all other points in the United States on orders amounting to \$50.00 or more at the prices named in this catalogue.

POSTAGE PREPAID to all points in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma on orders for Roses and other plants of mailing size amounting to \$5.00 or more. The large size Roses are too large to go by mail.

We will use our judgment as to the best and safest way of shipping.

TERMS CASH, or satisfactory security. We require one-fourth of the price of the stock with the order, the balance to be paid before shipment, except where customers are well known. In such cases, we gladly give thirty days credit. On small orders it is better to send the full amount.

GUARANTEE. We use the utmost care to prevent mistakes, but sell our stock with the express understanding that should a mistake occur, we will refund the money paid, or refill the order free; but we are not to be liable for any greater sum than originally received for said stock.

SUBSTITUTION. We do not substitute different varieties without permission, but we will substitute a different size of the same variety if we should be out of the size ordered, and if it should be a smaller size we will refund the difference in price.

AGENTS. We do not employ agents. This catalogue is our only agent.

SELECTIONS. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties can leave the selection to us, in which case we will select as if planting for ourselves.

C. O. D. ORDERS must be accompanied by one-fourth the amount in cash.

REPLACING. We do not replace stock that may die. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery of stock in good condition.

CLAIMS of any kind must be made immediately upon receipt of goods.

SPECIAL PRICES. We make special prices to Civic Beautification Clubs and others who use stock in large quantities.

SHIPPING SEASON opens the first of November and ends the first of April.

"We Grow What We Sell"

Roses

Roses should have a deep, rich, well drained soil, and good cultivation. For planting, read directions for planting fruit trees. After planting, cut them back about one-half. Roses should be severely pruned about the first of March every year, and cut them back one-half to two-thirds for bush Roses, and for climbing Roses just enough to keep them in bounds and to make them shapely. At this time they should be well fertilized and this dug into the soil well, being careful not to disturb the roots. Give them just a little pruning every year about the 1st of September to promote new growth for an abundance of late blooms.

Two-year, XXXX Extra heavy specimen plants, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per 12. Two-year, XXX Extra fine plants, 75c each; \$6.50 per 12; \$50.00 per 100. Two-year, XX Very fine plants, 50c each; \$5.00 per 12; \$40.00 per 100. One-year, X Very fine plants, 40c each; \$4.00 per 12; \$30.00 per 100.

Fifty plants at the 100 rate. Not less than five of a variety will be supplied in lots of 100 or more.

American Beauty. One of our most famous Roses. Color a deep, brilliant red, shading to a rich carmine-crimson.

Antoine Rivoire. Flowers exquisite in form; large and double; color rosy flesh with yellow ground; buds long and pointed on long stems.



Red Bird.

Columbia. Color, bright pink deepening as it opens to a glowing, deep pink; pointed buds on long stems. One of our favorites.

Cochet, Pink. Color, rich rosy pink, shaded silvery rose on outer petals; elegantly pointed buds on long stems.

Cochet, White. The Queen of white Roses. It is identical with the pink, except in color, which is pure white, with the outer petals tinged with pale blush. Plant it instead of the Bride.

Cochet, Salmon. Made up of blendings of salmon pink, rose pink, and beautiful flesh tints. It has the characteristic long, pointed buds and long stems of the other Cochet.

Dean Hole. An intense salmon pink; very beautiful in bud and open flower.

Duchess of Ichester. Color, deep rose, very double and extremely beautiful. Plant this instead of Premier.

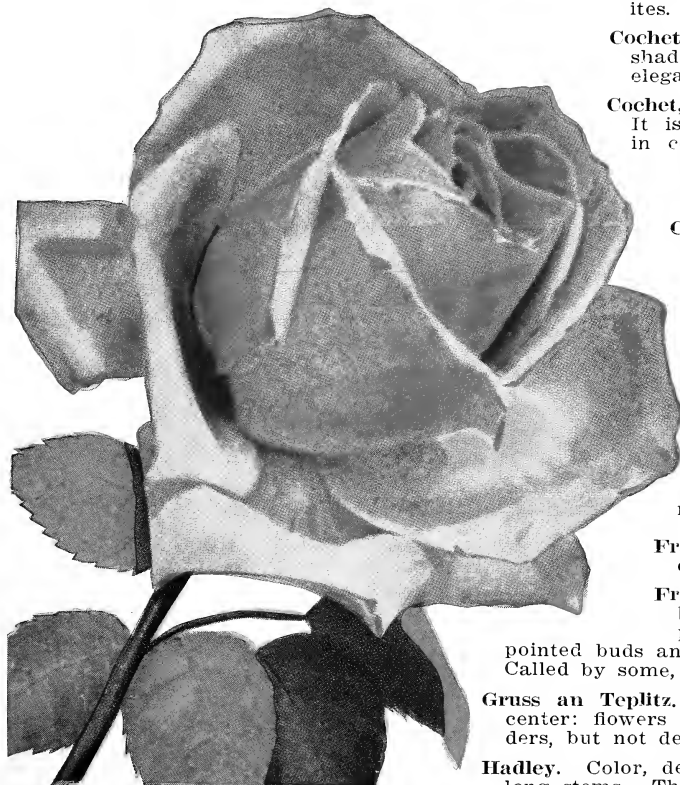
Edward Mawley. Deep, glowing red; very beautiful.

Francis Scott Key. A wonderful deep red Rose; a favorite.

Frau Karl Druschki. The most beautiful pure white Hybrid Perpetual Rose in existence. Long pointed buds and massive blooms on long stems. Called by some, White American Beauty.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright crimson, with fiery-red center; flowers in clusters; one of the best bedders, but not desirable for cut flowers.

Hadley. Color, deep velvety-crimson; fine buds on long stems. This is one of our favorites. Plant it instead of Etoile de France.



Pink Radiance.

ROSES—Continued

J. L. Mock. Color, bright, rich pink, faced with carmine. A grand Rose and a great favorite.

K. A. Victoria. Pure white, with creamy center; beautiful long pointed buds. Another favorite.

K. A. Victoria. Yellow; identical with the White except in color, which is a bright lemon yellow.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep, apricot-yellow, varying to orange; very beautiful.

Los Angeles. Better described as possessing the coloring and beauty of a California sunset.

My Maryland. Exquisite shade of shell pink; fine buds and open blooms. Plant it instead of Killarney.

Mrs. Chas. Russell. Rosy pink; extra large buds and blooms; very fine.

Madame Testout. Clear bright satiny-pink. A much improved La France, but with a long pointed bud.

Madame Gillemot. Deep saffron-yellow, with dark golden shadings. Magnificent in bud.

Madame Butterfly. In color, a combination of bright pink, apricot and gold; a fine Rose.

Ophelia. Color salmon-flesh, shaded rose; a beautiful and popular Rose.

Orleans. A "Baby Rose" with charming and dainty clusters of deep cerise flowers with a pure white center; always in bloom and looks like a large bouquet.

Paul Neyron. This undoubtedly is the finest and most popular deep pink Hybrid Perpetual Rose in existence. Always in bloom, wonderfully beautiful.

Radiance, Red. The wonderful beauty of this clear, bright red Rose, radiates with a beaming glow of warmth and cheerfulness, and delights everyone. It is decidedly one of the very best of Roses, and a leading favorite.

Radiance, Pink. Identical with Red Radiance, except in color, which is a clear, deep pink; a wonderful Rose. A great favorite with us.

Red Bird. A deep fiery-red; very attractive, and a fine Rose. A sport from American Beauty, which it resembles very much.

Sunburst. In color, it is a combination of salmon, orange and deep yellow which bursts into a real Sunburst.

Climbing Roses

Climbing American Beauty. It is identical with its parent, except in its climbing habit.

Climbing Bridesmaid. One of the most beautiful deep pink climbing Roses.

Climbing K. A. Victoria. One of the best pure white climbers.

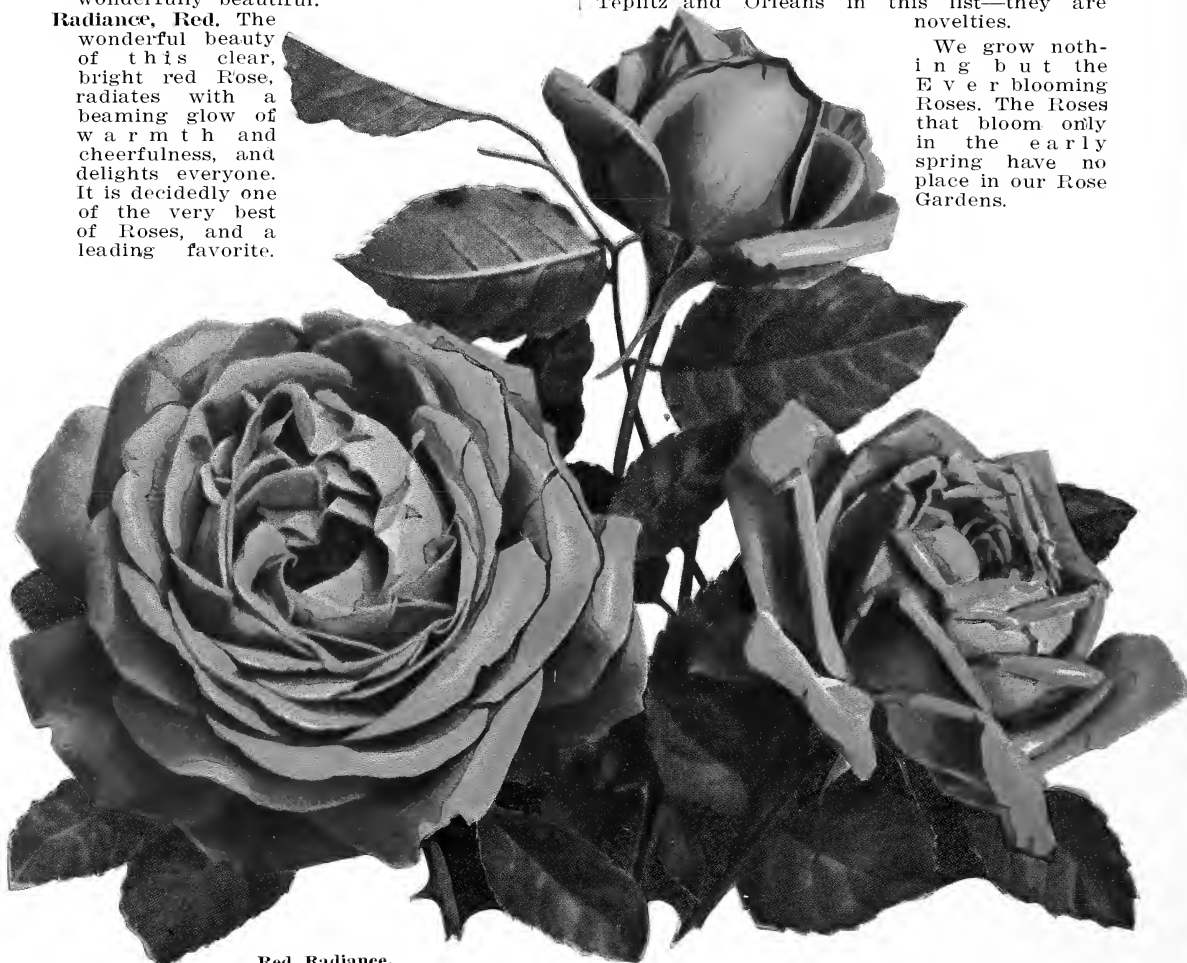
Climbing White Cochet. A grand and popular climber.

Climbing Gruss an Teplitz. A most beautiful bright crimson climber.

Marechal Neil. The most popular deep yellow Rose in existence.

All of these Roses have been thoroughly tested and their behavior has been beautiful, and we could write a long story about each of them, but we prefer for them to tell their own story. They are all of the large flowering kinds with long pointed buds on fine stems, and they all possess a thick, heavy texture, which makes them last longer than other Roses. We will not include the Gruss an Teplitz and Orleans in this list—they are novelties.

We grow nothing but the Ever blooming Roses. The Roses that bloom only in the early spring have no place in our Rose Gardens.



Red Radiance.



White Cochet Roses.

Our Rose Story

Since the foundation of our business thirty-two years ago, we have continued to make Roses our specialty, growing each season more stock to supply the increasing demand, and today the S. R. McKee Rose Gardens and Nurseries, in quality and quantity, are second to no other institution of the kind in the South. Our business during all these years has practically all been done in a wholesale way, and our Roses and other stock was sold to nurserymen, florists and dealers throughout the South. The superiority of our stock proved to be good reputation builders for them, and they got the credit for the splendid stock that we produced. Numbers of wholesale buyers have placed their orders with us regularly for years, and occasionally, some of them would place their orders a year in advance to be sure of getting their wants supplied. We have had very pleasant and satisfactory dealings with these wholesale people all along, but in doing this kind of business, we were not getting out of our business that which we were entitled to, and we have decided hereafter to do a strictly Mail Order business, and sell our stock directly to the planters. We know our Roses so well, and have such great faith and confidence in them, as to feel assured that they will make good and lasting friends wherever they may go, and we hope that they will go into many hundreds of homes before the close of this season.

There is no other business so fraught with sentiment, or that has the peculiar lasting fascination as the business of Rose-growing. We have always been among Roses where they ran riot along the fences, covered the little cabin, clambered up the front gallery and covered trellises with a wealth of bloom and fragrance. "He who would have beautiful Roses in his garden must have beautiful Roses in his heart." There is no greater refining influence in Nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of children are more closely bound to the sweet and pure

ties of home if that home is embowered with leafy surroundings and fragrant flowers. The children will grow up and go out from these homes with Roses in their hearts to bless the world.

Among all the flowering shrubs that grace the garden, none can compare to the Rose. Of diverse color and character of foliage, of endless design and color of blooms, it lends itself to a wider range of decoration than any other single group of plants. The Rose is aptly termed "The Queen of Flowers." In fact, Roses are worth all other flowers combined, and more interest is being taken in them than ever before. No garden is complete without its Rose-bed; no planting scheme is perfect which does not provide a place for them.

Our Roses are all made and grown entirely by us under the most natural conditions possible, and by experts of long experience. They are propagated and grown out in the open fields where conditions are conducive to robustness and hardiness. Out where the sun is ever shining where they drink in the warm, golden rays and then radiate them out in the most charmingly beautiful colors imaginable.

We have named our Roses "SUNSHINE ROSES" because of their many very distinct characteristics and superb quality, and we believe that our patrons will agree that this is a very appropriate name for them.

The "Sunshine Roses" are all budded or grafted on an extremely hardy non-suckering stock, of our own origin, which has the finest root system ever seen on a Rose, and with this excellent root system, we secure the most wonderful growth in our Roses in the shortest period of time. We are not exaggerating when we say that our two-year-old Roses of the Teas and Hybrid Teas grow so large in the nursery rows as to frequently require pruning to keep them in bounds. The one-year-old Roses are well formed, bushy plants that will average about eighteen to twenty-four inches in height and have already demonstrated their wonderful blooming ability.



An Attractive Foundation Planting.

Hardy Deciduous Shrubs

Whether planted individually or collectively, the shrub is an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. There are locations which suggest the planting of individual shrubs, which are allowed space for symmetrical development, and in such locations their grace and beauty cannot be surpassed. In groups they may be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, to screen some unsightly object, or to destroy the strong, stiff lines of foundation walls. They will acceptably cover slopes difficult and expensive to decorate otherwise. Groups of shade trees graded down to the ground with shrubbery may improve appearances. Shrubbery borders to lawns are very effective. Along the walks or drives, or in some distant corner, a collection of shrubs may be gathered that will give a succession of bloom from early spring until frost.

Althea

These are most beautiful flowering shrubs, and deserve to be extensively planted. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion from early spring until frost. We have them in Red, White and Blue. Nice blooming size plants, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Buddleia

An all-summer bloomer of the most beautiful lilac colored flowers which are very fragrant, and borne in great profusion in terminal panicles. Blooming size plants, 50c each.

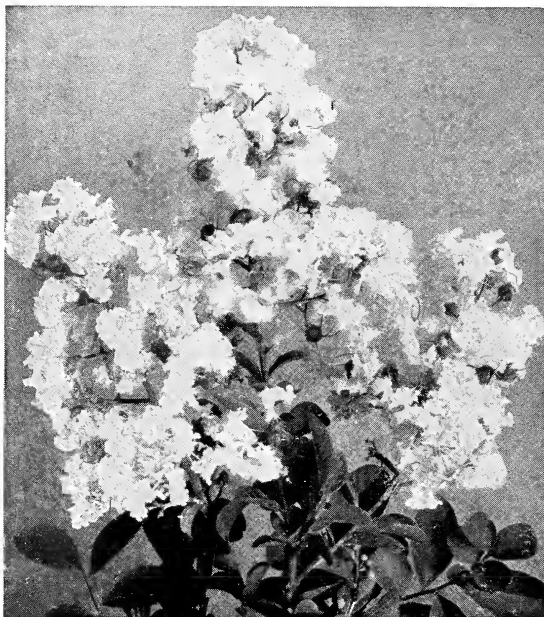
Crape Myrtle

A strictly Southern shrub or small tree which is held in much esteem; very effective both as a single specimen or in groups. It is now being used extensively as a hedge plant, and it is very attractive with its great masses of beautifully fringed flowers in immense panicles. Blooms throughout the summer. We have the Crimson, Deep Red, Clear Pink, Lavender and White. In order to supply the increasing demand we are now growing all the varieties in large quantities, and will make special prices on large orders.

Price, 6 to 7 ft., fine specimen plants, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10. 4 to 6 ft., very fine, 60c each; \$5.50 per 10; \$45 per 100. 3 to 4 ft., very fine, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10; \$35 per 100. 2 to 3 ft., very fine, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$25 per 100. 18 to 24 inches, nice plants, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$15 per 100.

Calycanthus

Known by some as Sweet Shrub. Flowers double; chocolate colored; very fragrant. An old favorite. Nice plants, 35c each.



Crape Myrtle.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Continued.

Forsythia

One of the earliest of the spring flowering shrubs, being completely covered before the leaves appear, with tufts of good sized, pendulous, bright yellow flowers. **Blooming size plants, 35c each.**

Deutzia

The flowers are white and are produced in long racemes; very attractive and deservedly popular. **35c each.**

Hydrangea Paniculata

From July to September the branches of this shrub are bent beneath the weight of the huge white flower clusters; very popular. **50c each.**

Japan Quince

A compact, thorny bush with fiery-red flowers appearing before the leaves, often in mid-winter, and continuing in bloom for a long time. The bush when in full bloom has the appearance of a blaze of fire. **Fine plants 65c each.**



Hydrangea Paniculata.

Spirea

Spirea Reevesiana (Bridal Wreath). This is the popular, well known variety, with graceful arching branches and round clusters of single white flowers that cover the entire plant and cause it to be very much admired. **35c each; \$2.50 per 10.**

Spirea Van Houttei. Very similar to the above, but has very double flowers. **Price same as above.**

Spirea Anthony Waterer. A dwarf plant bearing beautiful dark crimson flowers all summer. **45c each.**

Spirea Billiardii. Flowers in dense spikes; very pretty, blooms all summer. We have the Pink and White. **45c each.**



Forsythia.

Japan Snowball

In the early spring the plants are completely covered with large balls of flowers white as snow, giving it the appearance of a snowbank. **Blooming size plants, 75c each.**

Lilacs

No shrubbery mass is complete without this popular old favorite. We have them in White and Purple. **Price, 35c each.**



Spirea Van Houttei.

Ornamental Climbing Vines

These constitute Nature's own living drapery, indispensable to "set off" the various objects of a well-appointed place.

Antigonon Leptopus, or Queen's Crown. A beautiful climbing plant with tuberous roots. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink. Tops die down in the winter. 50c each.

Boston Ivy. This is the handsome creeper so frequently used for covering brick, stone and wooden walls. Grows very rapidly and clings to walls with the greatest tenacity; leaves shining green, taking on beautiful autumnal colorings. Strong plants, 50c each.

Clematis Paniculata. Very popular; a rapid grower with glossy, green foliage; in midsummer the flowers come in a perfect mass of white, giving it the appearance of a bank of snow; the fragrance is most delicious. 45c each.

English Ivy. A very valuable evergreen vine for covering walls, trunks of trees, and screens. 35c each.

Honeysuckle, Chinese Evergreen. A favorite variety; flowers white with a tinge of pink; delightfully fragrant. Fine plants, 35c each.

Wistaria. A vigorous and quick grower; it is unsurpassed for covering walls, porches, or just anything that a beautiful and quick-growing vine might be needed for. It has rich, pendulous panicles of pea-shaped flowers appearing in great profusion in the early spring. Two varieties, blue and white. Large plants, 50c each.

We Grow What We Sell



Clematis Paniculata.



Boston Ivy.

Hedge Plants

The most artistic fence ever built fades into insignificance when compared with a well grown and carefully trimmed hedge. Nothing can be more desirable for street protection or better for property division than a hedge.

Of all the beautiful hedge plants that we have ever known, there are none that will compare with the **Amoor River Privet South**. (See illustration in color on back cover page). It is very hardy; a perfect evergreen with beautiful, bright green foliage. Permits shearing to any height or form. Privet can be pruned at any time, and the more it is pruned the better it will look and the thicker it will grow. In order to supply the great and growing demand for this most beautiful hedge plant, we are growing a very large stock of it. Price, two-year, 3 to 4 feet, heavy and bushy, \$15.00 per 100. One-year, 2 to 3 feet, very fine and bushy, \$10.00 per 100.

Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Abelia Grandiflora. Graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with glossy leaves, in the winter assuming a metallic sheen. Produces throughout the summer an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers of good size and sweet fragrance. 50c each.

Cape Jasmine. An evergreen shrub with dark green glossy foliage. The flowers are large, snow white; waxy; very fragrant. Decidedly the most popular evergreen shrub in the South. Nice plants, 50c; large plants, 75c each.

Magnolia Grandiflora. If you plant only one ornamental tree, you should, by all means, plant this one. It is by far the handsomest evergreen tree for the South. Its large, shining green foliage, accompanied throughout the summer with large, fragrant, milky white flowers, places it pre-eminently above all other ornamental trees.

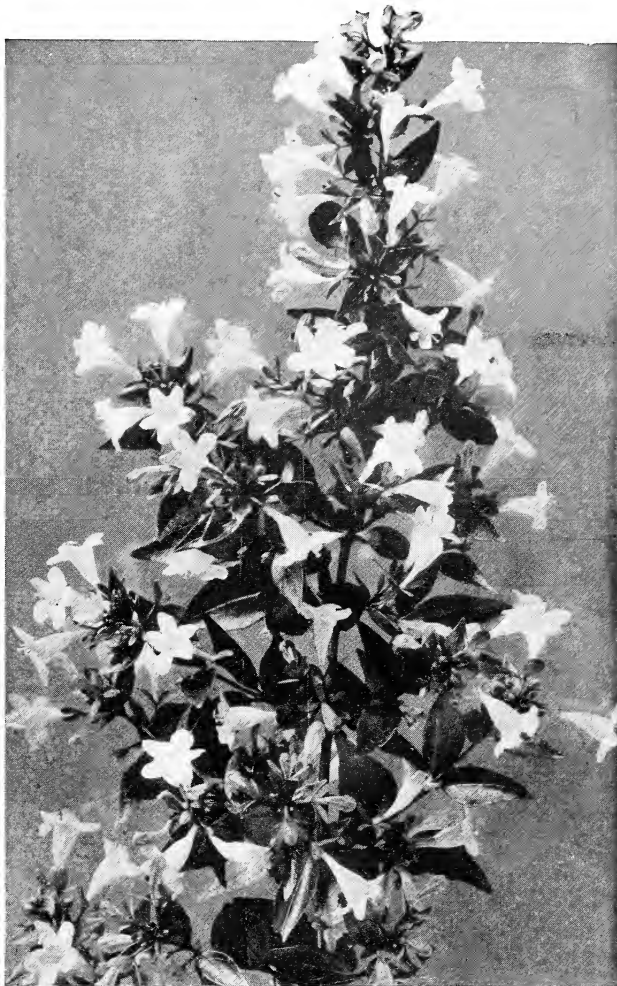
Price, 12 inches, 65c; 2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$1.50; 5 ft., \$2.00.

Euonymus Japonica. A hardy ornamental plant with rich, broad, glossy leaves; of compact growth; excellent as a single specimen plant, or for hedges. Can be made in any desired form. Price, 50c each.

Arbor-vitae, Compacta. Foliage bright green; habit dwarf and very compact; very pretty; a favorite. Nice plants, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

Arbor-vitae, Golden. Very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit: a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. Nice plants, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Arbor-vitae, Rosedale. A beautiful bluish-gray foliage; making a very striking plant with its compactness and feathery-like foliage. Same price as for the others for extra fine plants.



Abelia Grandiflora.

Miscellaneous Trees and Plants

Taxodium, Cypress. A distinct and most beautiful tree with soft, feathery foliage; very hardy and a good grower; a favorite with us. Price, 5 to 6 feet, \$2.00 each.

Texas Umbrella Tree. Branches erect, and in a manner radiate from the trunk, the drooping foliage giving the tree the appearance of a gigantic umbrella. Of striking beauty. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

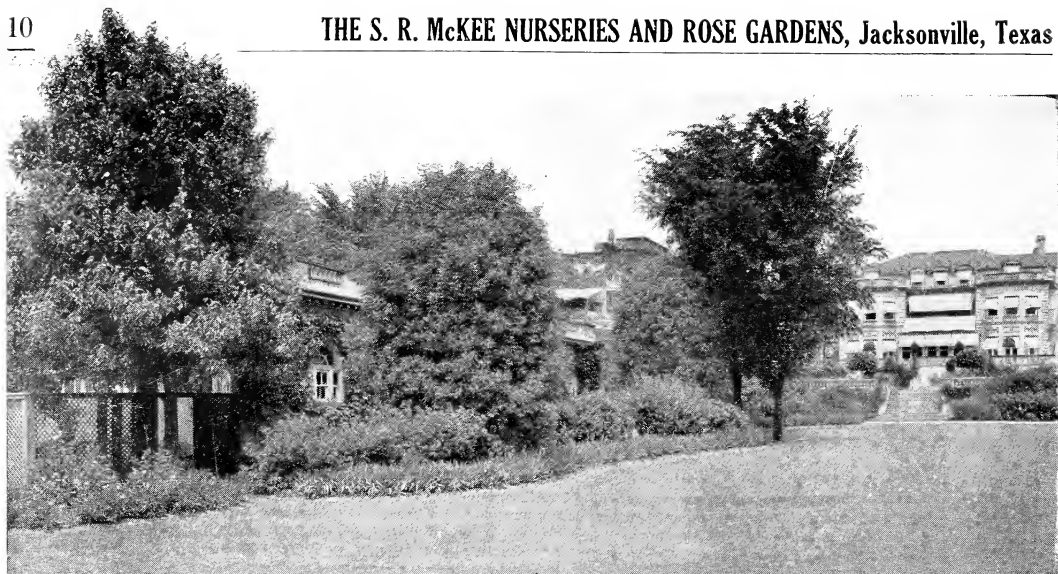
Angel Lily

Of all the summer blooming lilies, this is our favorite. It is constantly in bloom from July until frost. The flowers are borne in immense clusters six to eight inches across on long, stiff stems; flowers pure white, striped with a delicate pink; very fragrant; perfectly hardy. Price, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.



Cape Jasmine.

We Grow What We Sell



The Open Lawn Bordered With Trees and Shrubby.



A Well-Grouped Driveway.



Shrubby Screen in Front of Home.



Any Grounds May be Improved by Tasteful Planting.

General Directions for Transplanting Trees, Etc.

Preparation of the Soil. For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural, or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive in soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. The soil should be well prepared by turning or discing the land deep and harrowing sufficiently to level the ground and to pulverize the soil. Check the ground 20 x 20 feet for peach, pear and apple trees, requiring 108 trees per acre. Plums, Japan persimmons, cherries, apricots and figs, 18 x 18 feet, requiring 135 trees per acre. Pecans 40 x 40 feet, requiring 27 trees per acre. On new land, fertilizing will be unnecessary until the trees come into bearing; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied by turning in well decomposed manure or cotton seed meal in February or early March. If cotton seed meal is used, one pound for each year the tree is old is advisable. No other fertilizing will be needed until the same time the next year, and this should be kept up regularly each year during the life of the trees.

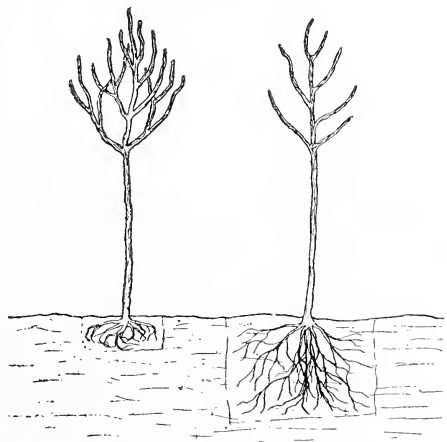
Preparation of Trees Before Planting. When the trees are first received from the nursery they should be opened up immediately, if the weather is not freezing, and planted where they belong so quickly as to not allow the moisture to dry from the roots, and to be very sure that they have ample protection from the dry air, they should be wrapped in a damp cloth and only one tree taken out at a time when planting. NEVER let trees or plants lie out in the air and sunlight one minute if you want to succeed with them. If the trees are received during freezing weather, let them remain in the package, but put the package away out of the wind and cold and keep dampened until they can be planted. Do not prune the roots of anything any more than is absolutely needed. We take pains to produce a good root system on all our trees and plants and we do not care to have it destroyed. Remove all the bruised roots and prune enough to make them shapely—the roots make the tree. We recommend the planting of medium size trees to the larger ones because they can be taken up with more perfect roots and will grow off more rapidly and come into bearing just as early as the larger ones. The most popular size for commercial plantings of peaches and plums is two to three feet, and as this size already has nicely formed heads, they will not require any pruning at all when planted. Trees over four feet in height, it is a safe rule to cut back about one-third of the tops to desirable forms after the trees are planted.

Planting. Dig holes sufficiently large to admit all the roots without cramping or bending them, and let the tree or plant down in the hole one inch deeper than it grew in the nursery row, and then fill in with the finest and best surface soil, and when the hole is two-thirds filled, pour in plenty of water; let this settle well, then finish the planting by placing soil enough to fill the holes entirely, but be careful not to mound the earth as this would turn the water from them and they would not get the full benefit of rains.

Pruning. Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not in the future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases

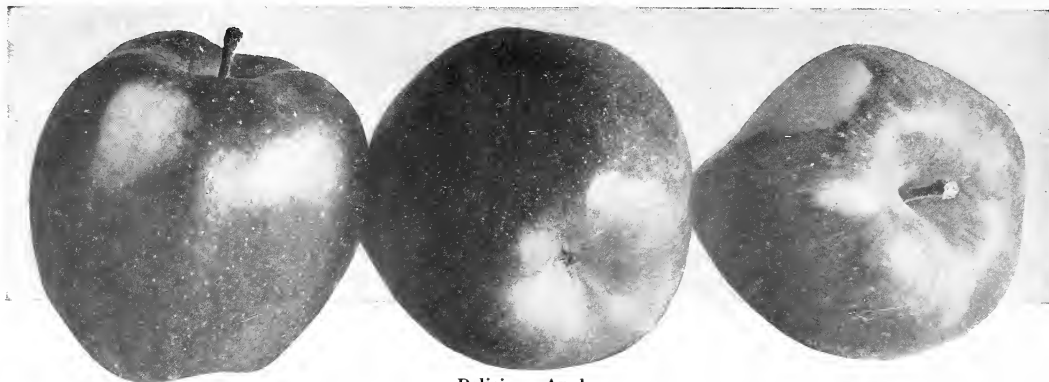
whenever possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk or heart of the tree; whenever it is done, it is best to do the work just before the sap starts in the spring, and the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of heated paraffine wax applied to protect from the action of the weather. After the removal of the lower limbs until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or interfering with each other; and keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees and plants should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward.

Cultivation. Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful grower. It is not enough for him that the trees are of the best types and choicest sorts and selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed; that they are properly planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, and that they are in perfect shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all of this may be properly and well done, and at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure; so he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies by careful and systematic spraying, and he gives them vigor and long life by constant and thorough cultivation. He is well repaid, for the trees thrive and grow rapidly, and soon the most abundant crops of superior fruit will testify to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters sees, instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few stunted, scraggy, misshapen and diseased specimens of what he considers his ill fortune. He too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for his care. As you do unto trees and plants, so will they do unto you.



Improperly planted, sure to die. Top left without pruning and roots crowded together.

Properly planted, sure to live. Top properly pruned and cut back, and roots spread out.



Delicious Apples.

Fruit Department

We know of no greater blessing that a kind Providence might have bestowed on the human race than good fruits. Fruits are the overflow of Nature's bounty, gems from the skies which are dropped down to beautify the earth, charm the sight, gratify the taste and minister to the enjoyments of life. Everyone who owns a part of this beautiful domain should feel it his duty to plant fruits, and thus provide a blessing to his family, for the improvement and preservation of health, and to promote happiness. The yearning of the

system on hot days for juicy, refreshing fruits is but the voice of Nature asking for a supply of the acids contained in them, to enable her to overcome the evil effects of the last winter's cold, and no one can afford to disregard it. If you have not plenty of all kinds of fruits in season, neglect the matter no longer, but set aside a generous plot of ground and begin preparing it for trees at once. Choice fruits do more to enhance the profits of the farm, and add health, comfort and happiness, than anything else.

Apples

We have tested the following varieties of Apples in our own orchards and know them to be well adapted for the Southwest.

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Early Harvest. Medium, bright straw-yellow; fine eating and cooking apple. Early June.

Delicious. Brilliant dark red; juicy; crisp; melting. December.

Gano. Similar to Ben Davis, but deeper colored and much better quality. December.

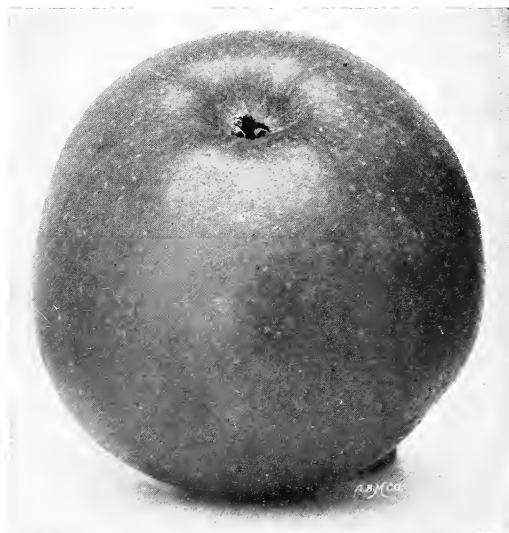
Jonathan. Large, deep shining red; fine quality. September.

San Jacinto. Very large deep red. A variety of the highest merit. July.

Stayman's Winesap. Medium to large, dull dark red; quality best. October.

Red June. Small to medium size; bright red; fine quality. June.

Hyslop Crab Apple. Medium in size; very bright red skin. Delicious for jelly.



Stayman's Winesap.

Spraying Guide

We tell you in this Guide, in a very concrete way, just what kind of spraying material to use for the different kinds of insects and diseases that are enemies to trees and plants. Get it and follow the directions carefully with regular spraying, and you will soon have the enemies conquered—it is free. We also handle sprayers, of different sizes and prices, for applying the spraying material, and they are described and priced in this Spraying Guide



A Fine Branch of Kieffer Pears.

Pears

We recommend the three varieties described as being the most reliable and satisfactory.

Our Pear trees are all grown on Japan stocks, which are very superior to the French stocks, so commonly used, producing trees that live longer. The parent trees from which we propagate are the finest in the country.

Price. 4 to 6 feet, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10.
3 to 4 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Le Conte. Large pale yellow, good quality. July.

Garber. Large, clear yellow, fine quality. August.

Kieffer. Extra large, rich golden yellow; fine quality when ripened indoors. Popular for preserving. September.

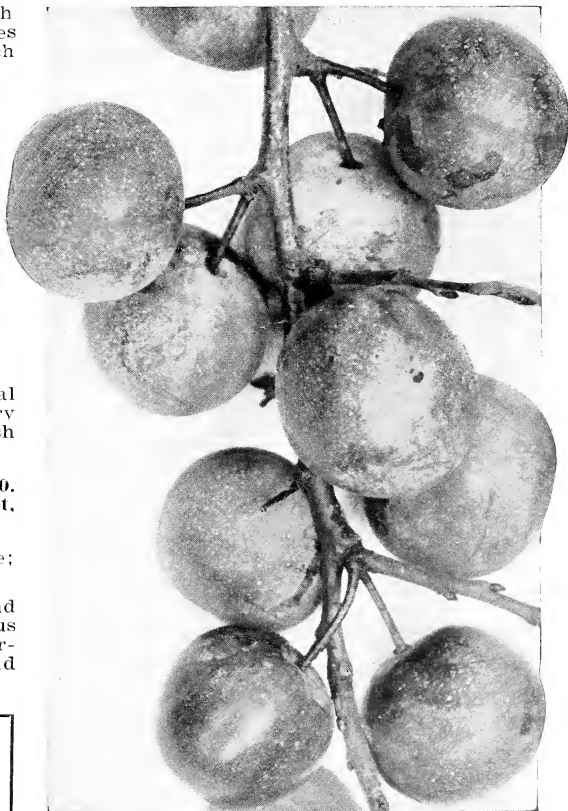
Cherries

Cherries are very desirable as ornamental trees about the home, and the fruit is very fine for preserving, and is good to eat fresh from the tree.

Price. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.
3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Early Richmond. Light red, medium size; good quality.

Compass. This is a Hybrid of a Cherry and Plum. The size of a small plum; vigorous grower; bears early; regular and heavy bearer; fruit deep red; fine for preserves and jellies. June.



Compass Cherry Plums.

We Grow What We Sell



Maiden Blush Plums.

Plums

Plums come into bearing early and rarely fail to produce a good crop of fruit, and their superior excellence in luscious flavor can never fail to be appreciated. Nothing finer for preserves and jellies. We have taken special pains to select and grow only the varieties that have stood the severest test, and that we know to be perfectly reliable in every way. Plums are always scarce on the markets and they sell for high prices, and the planters are preparing to take care of the insufficient supply on the markets by planting commercial orchards of plums, and it is a wise thing to do.

Prices	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet,	\$0.65	\$5.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet, .....	.50	4.00	30.00
2 to 3 feet, .....	.35	2.50	20.00

America. Very large, glossy coral red; finest quality. July 10.

Advance. Large, deep red; very early; excellent quality. May 25.

Bartlett. Large, yellow with deep red cheek; finest quality. June 15.

Burbank. Very large; firm; cherry red. July 15.

Botan. Large, deep red; flesh yellow; very fine. June 10.

Gold. Medium, deep golden yellow; good quality. July 20.

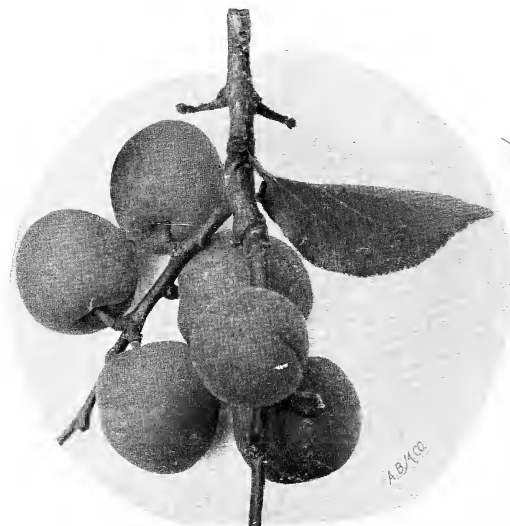
Happiness. Large, glowing red all over; fine quality. July 15.

Irby. Medium, deep red; very firm; good quality. September.

Maiden Blush. Very large, and a very extraordinary plum; color white with a deep blush pink; excellent quality. June 1.

Strayhorn. Large, white with a shining red cheek; fine quality. July 1.

Wickson. Very large, oblong; firm; juicy; has the flavor of the apricot. July 1.



Apricots.

Nectarine

This is nothing but a peach with a smooth, glossy skin like an apple; very odd looking; fine quality. This fruit should be planted more extensively. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 75c each.

Apricot

Apricots are best adapted for planting in yards or gardens where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. The fruit is delicious and fine. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 75c each.

Japan Persimmon

This fruit is becoming very popular for home use and the market. There are a number of varieties, but we find the following kinds to be the cream of the entire lot. It is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt; a vigorous grower; makes a beautiful ornamental tree; early and prolific bearer. We sell a few hundred crates each year from our orchards at an average of \$5.00 per bushel, and we cannot supply the demand.

Prices:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet,	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet, .....	.60	5.50	40.00
4 to 5 feet, .....	.75	6.50	50.00

Damio. Large, tomato-shape; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellow; generally seedless; best quality. This is the variety that sells for the highest price in the market.

Tamopan. In Japan this variety is a great favorite. Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; seedless; excellent quality; exceedingly large.

Triumph. Large, yellowish red; bright smooth skin; tomato-shaped; handsome and showy; fine grained and fine quality.

Tane Nashi. Quite large, conical, pointed. Early bearer, early ripening and productive.



Tane Nashi Persimmon.

The Guinn Persimmon

An American native introduced by Judge F. B. Guinn of Rusk, Texas. This is a fine persimmon and worthy of planting. We give Judge Guinn's description of it. "It is a chance seedling that has been bearing fruit at Crestwood, my home, for many years. It bears regular crops of the finest fruit I have ever seen, and is deliciously sweet and well flav-

ored. Fruit is large golden yellow, and begins to ripen in September and continues through October. I believe there is a wide field for usefulness in the propagation and development of our native persimmons." We have the exclusive right to grow and sell this splendid persimmon. Price, 3 to 4 feet, very fine trees, \$1.00 each.

By Their Fruits You Know Them

Two years ago the Texas State Department of Agriculture made some thorough investigations covering the nurseries and orchards over the greater part of the fruit-growing sections of the State, with a view of trying to determine the cause of so many dead and dying orchards, and the lack of interest manifested in fruit tree planting and commercial orcharding. Hundreds of orchards were visited and inspected in the presence of the owners and they would invariably say that the orchards had proven to be unprofitable because of so many drones and off-type trees, and that they could not afford to give them further care and attention. Investigations were then made in the nurseries, and it was discovered that not more than ten per cent of them maintained experimental and trial orchards, or orchards of any kind, from which to secure their propagating buds and scions, but relied altogether on getting them from the nursery stock, and in many instances, this practice has been kept up for many years. And the result is, the stock has run out and is unfit for planting.

"Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire.

"A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.

"Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."



Branch of Brunswick Figs.

Figs

Fig trees succeed best in rich, well drained soil. Fresh figs are everywhere a favorite dish for dessert. Their merit as a delicious preserve is well known, and no fruit is superior to them.

Prices:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet,	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet, .....	.50	4.50	40.00

Brunswick. Very large, purplish black shading to dark red near the stem; early and productive; ripens throughout the season.

Celestial. This is the popular little blue sugar fig used so much for preserving; finest quality.

Green Ischia. Green skin; flesh deep red; fine quality; best extremely late fig.

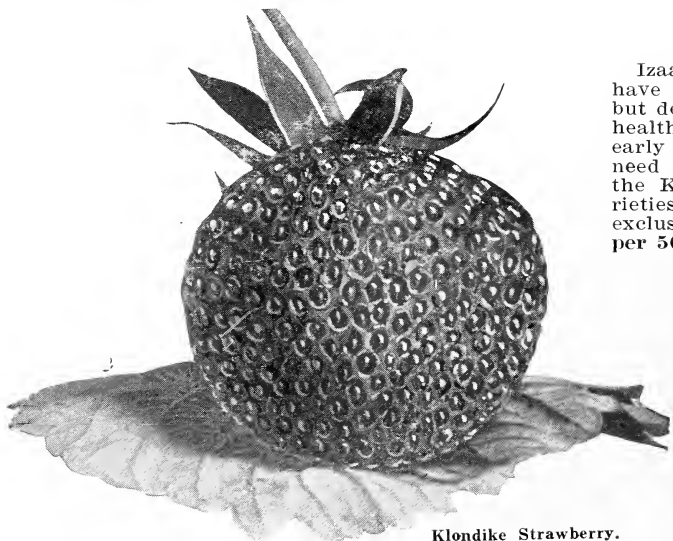
Magnolia. This is the fig that is planted so extensively in the Coast country for commercial purposes. A good and regular bearer.

Watkins. Large, lemon colored; ripens early; very productive; finest quality; makes beautiful bright colored preserves.

You will not make a mistake to plant some of all these varieties so as to have fruit from early to late. There is hardly any fruit more delightful to eat fresh from the tree than the fig, and they are very healthful.

Strawberries

Izaak Walton said "Doubtless God might have made a better fruit than the strawberry, but doubtless He never did." No fruit is more healthful and more delicious, and it ripens early in the spring when our systems so much need their medicinal qualities. We consider the Klondike to be superior to all other varieties for this country, and we grow them exclusively. Fine plants, \$1.50 per 100; \$4.00 per 500; \$7.00 per 1000.



Klondike Strawberry.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST
We never let it rest;
Till the Good is Better
And the Better is Best.



Niagara.



Concord.



Moore's Early.

Grapes

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. The following varieties are sure and prolific bearers, and have stood severe tests with us. Plant about eight feet apart in rows twelve feet apart. Price for strong plants, 35c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Brighton. Bright red; bunch medium; flesh rich and sweet. June.

Brilliant. Shining red; bunch compact; finest quality. June.

Concord. The best all around black grape grown. July.

Carman. Black; bunch large; quality fine. July.

Delaware. Red; bunch medium; quality delicious. Last of June.

McKee. Black; bunch extra large; long and shouldered; berries medium; sweet, juicy and highly flavored. August.

Moore's Early. Very similar to Concord but earlier. June.

Niagara. White; bunch large; quality very fine. July.

Rommel. Greenish-white; tender and sweet. July.



Blackberries.

Blackberries and Dewberries

No farm or city garden should be without blackberries and dewberries. Their season of ripening covers a period of nearly two months. In addition to the profit and pleasure of eating them fresh, they supply the family with the choicest of jams, jellies and preserves, and nothing is nicer or more easily prepared for canning. We look forward to blackberry time with pleasure. Blackberries and Dewberries prefer a rich sandy loam soil, and they should be planted two feet apart in seven-foot rows. At the end of each season the old and dead growth should be removed, and at that time trim them into hedge form, which will cause them to produce the fruit on the outside of the vines where it is easier gathered.

We have two varieties of Blackberries that ripen at different times and they are as fine as it is possible to be. Price, 60c per 10; \$2.50 per 50; \$4.00 per 100.

Dewberry plants, 50c per 10; \$2.00 per 50; \$3.00 per 100.

Paper Shell Pecans

Throughout the Southern States no fruit or nut tree is better adapted for general planting than the Pecan, and it seems that everybody wants to plant them, and surely it is the right thing to do. The demand for good reliable trees is greater than the supply, because of the fact that it has become one of the South's most important and profitable industries.

We are specializing in the propagation and growing of Pecans, and our Mr. A. F. Watkins is one of the most thoroughly posted Pecan specialists to be found in the South, and he is very practical in all of his methods and work. He has his own special way of propagating and growing Pecan trees, and he works his own ideas so thoroughly into the trees as to bring about a distinctiveness that is altogether their own, and they are so thoroughly "made to order" that they are very different from other Pecans and must stand in a class by themselves. Extreme care is used in selecting the seed for planting, and again the greatest care is used in selecting the bud and grafting wood, being careful that it is all taken from parent trees that have made a record for good bearing and fine quality of nuts. Securing our propagation wood from early and regular bearing parent trees has enabled us to produce trees which usually come into bearing in three years—this can only be done through very careful bud selection. "Like begets like." Our trees are like their parents. Pecan trees propagated from nursery stock, or from scions gathered up indiscriminately, even if true to variety, often prove to be diones and do not come into bearing under five to seven years.

Our Pecan trees are not only of the very highest types, but they are well grown and have as perfect a root system as can be had, and there is no reason why every tree



Branch of Pecan Tree.

should not live when transplanted.

Best results are obtained from planting the smaller size trees, which are dug with perfect roots, and when planted they do not need any top pruning, and with good care, they grow very rapidly and will come into bearing as early as the larger ones.

Pecan trees do better when headed low, and it is so much more convenient to harvest the nuts. The most of our trees will have nice little heads on them when they leave the nursery.



Pecan Trees in Nursery Row.

PECANS—Continued

We have great faith and confidence in our Pecan trees because we have made them ourselves and we know what they are.

Prices:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet,	\$1.50	\$14.00	\$135.00
3 to 4 feet,	1.25	12.00	120.00
2 to 3 feet,	1.00	9.00	90.00
1 to 2 feet, .....	.75	7.00	60.00

Stuart. Nut large, about two in his long; thin shell; good quality. A leading commercial variety. 40 to 50 nuts to the pound.

Delmas. Large, will run 40 to 50 nuts to the pound; finest quality. One of the leaders.

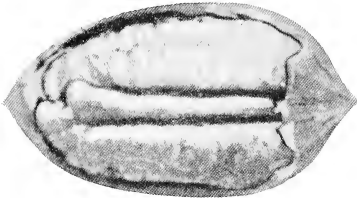
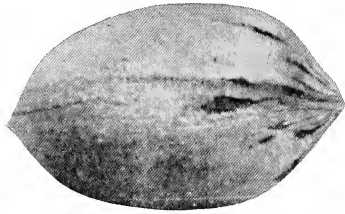
Schley. Large size, highly flavored; a favorite sort.

Success. Large, and first-class in every respect.

Money Maker. Very large; extra fine, excellent quality.

Pabst. Large, very similar to Stuart; very fine and reliable.

Burkett. Extra large and very fine. We do not advise its planting except in West Texas and other semi-arid sections where it does exceedingly well.



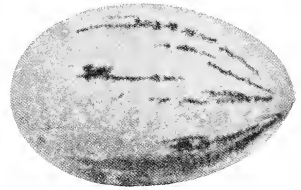
Delmas Pecans.

The Delmas, Burkett and Success do well in the dry climates, and we would advise the planting of them instead of the other varieties, which thrive in the more humid climate eastward.

We have the 4 to 5 ft. trees in the Stuart only. In the other varieties, the sizes are mainly 1 to 2 ft., and 2 to 3 ft. They are all beautiful one-year trees on two-year roots, and will grow off quickly when properly planted and cared for.

Grading Trees and Plants

In grading trees and plants, we are not always governed entirely by the exact height. In many cases, a plant may be a few inches below the height listed, but on account of the strong body and well branched top and splendid root system, we place them in the upper grade. On the other hand, plants or trees that are tall and of slender growth, may be placed in a lower grade. Our object is always to give the greatest value for the price paid.

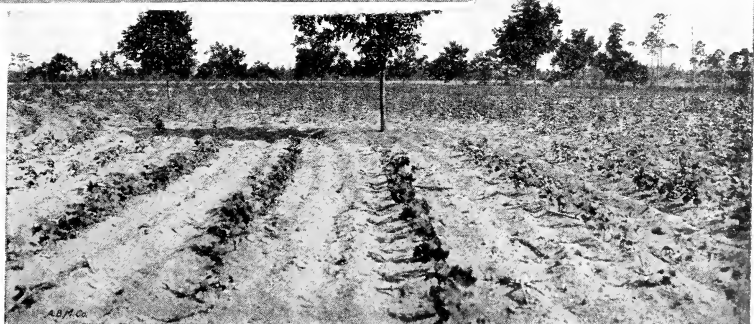


Stuart Pecans.

Young Pecan Grove Showing Cultivation.



Bearing Pecan Grove From Which Scions Are Taken.





The Stubenrauch Orchard.

The Famous Stubenrauch Peaches

"If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he build his home in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."—Emerson.

We quote the following from an article published in *Farm and Ranch* by the editor, Mr. Frank A. Briggs. "The person who succeeds in doing one thing well, if it be the right thing, is of far more service to mankind than he who is a 'Jack at all trades and good at none'."

"Mr. Stubenrauch is frequently called the 'Wizard With Peaches,' or the 'Texas Burbank With Peaches,' or other names expressive of their admiration for his work with this delicious fruit which should be produced in Texas in much greater quantities and of much higher quality than it is now. His peach orchard is among the marvels of Texas. He has always had a small, profitable orchard of twelve to twenty acres and has made this pay more per acre than any similar acreage in Texas. He has devoted his life to the production of new kinds and types of peaches more suitable to the Southwest than any of the old varieties, and to the development of these new varieties, in a scientific manner, to the needs of this section of the country. Although he has passed his allotted three score and ten, he is young in mind and body and is continuing his work for the betterment of mankind. The present Stubenrauch orchard covers approximately fifteen acres. The trees stand twenty-eight feet apart at the base, and although only seven years old, they touch over the intervening space, forming regular arches. Note—'Only seven years old.' Many Texas peach orchards begin dying out at the age of six years, but the trees in the Stubenrauch orchard are young at seven years. He expects them to be in bearing ten years from this date. Any visitors to the Stubenrauch orchard will note that it does not contain a single dead tree or a vacancy where a tree has died. One may look closely and not find a single dead branch or twig, or discover any sign of disease. ...Note—

ing that the trees in July were loaded to capacity with large, healthy looking fruit, the question of regularity in production came naturally. 'How is it that the peach crop of Texas is less than fifty per cent this year, while your orchard is bearing a maximum crop?' 'I do not have off years,' said Mr. Stubenrauch."

MR. STUBENRAUCH'S STORY

"I planted my first peach orchard in Texas in 1879. At that time there were more than one hundred varieties. Out of the whole lot there were but few that possessed any value worth while. Before many years I came to the conclusion that if the peach business was to prove successful, from a money standpoint, we must have a better stock and type of varieties adapted to Texas conditions, and at that time I began cross-breeding to produce the varieties I now have."

Mr. Stubenrauch remembering the old adage of "necessity is the mother of invention," thought this an opportune time to "invent" some reliable and dependable varieties of peaches, and with his vast knowledge of the nature, habits and characteristics of peach trees, he knew just how to proceed in making the varieties he wanted. For instance, in the raking of the TENA, pollen was used in certain proportions from a good type of Elberta, Mamie Ross and Indian, and the result is a peach possessing the hardiness and fine grain and quality of the Indian, with only slight mottled markings of the Indian in the skin, but possessing the large, white, frost-resisting flower of the Indian and Mamie Ross, instead of the small, frail, red flower of the Elberta. All the Stubenrauch peaches possess more or less of the Indian blood.

We are the exclusive growers of all the Stubenrauch peaches.

Prices of the Stubenrauch Peaches: 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10; \$75.00 per 100. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10; \$50.00 per 100. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100. 18 to 24 inches, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Descriptions of Varieties by Mr. Stubenrauch

Tena. This peach will take the place of the Elberta as a market peach. It ripens with Elberta. A cross between Elberta, Mamie Ross and Indian. Blooms late and has the large, white, frost resistant blossom of the Indian and Mamie Ross. It has the shape and size of the Elberta, but is a deeper yellow and has a glowing red cheek with slight Indian mottlings. The flesh is fine grained and has the fine, spicy flavor of the Indian. A perfect freestone. The original tree of Tena is fifteen years old and has only missed one crop of fruit July 10.

Col. Holland. This wonderful peach was named for Col. Holland, President of Texas Farm & Ranch Pub. Co. Medium to large, deep yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh reddish-yellow; very juicy; excellent, spicy flavor; clingstone; fine for market. This variety is inclined to overbear and the fruit should be thinned. The original tree is seventeen years old and has never missed a crop of fruit. It ripens just when Tena is passing out.

Katie. Extra large, deep yellow, with red blush; quality is unsurpassed; very firm; good shipper; commands the highest price in market. The original tree is sixteen years old and has only missed one crop of fruit. Follows closely after Lizzie in ripening.

Barbara. Very large, round; deep, golden yellow with beautiful red cheek. Fine grained; fine quality; freestone. No better peach is grown than the Barbara. The original tree is ten years old and has only missed one crop of fruit. Follows close after Katie in ripening.



Col. Holland
Peach.

Lizzie. Very large, pale yellow, freestone; finest quality. Because of its clear, bright flesh, it is one of the best for canning. Ripens just after Col. Holland.

Late Beauty. Fine size, but not so large as the other varieties; extra fine quality; yellow freestone; deep red cheek. Ripens September 1st, just when the last of the Barbara is gone.

The six varieties of Stubenrauch peaches give a constant succession of fruit from July 10 to September 10.

Our trees are all propagated from bearing trees in this famous orchard.

The Old Standard Varieties of Peaches

All of these have been propagated from the very best types of bearing trees and we know that they are unexcelled for thriftiness and high quality. You will notice that they cover the season from May to October in ripening. They are all well known and it is not necessary to give lengthy descriptions of them—they will talk for themselves.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet,	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet, .....	.40	3.50	30.00
2 to 3 feet, .....	.30	2.50	20.00
18 to 24 inches, .....	.20	1.50	10.00

Arp Beauty. Medium to large, flesh deep yellow, skin yellow mottled with deep crimson; good quality, freestone; good market peach. June 10.

Carman. Large, pale yellow, with deep blush; freestone; good quality; fine for market. June 20.

Champion. Large, white with red cheek; good quality; freestone. July 15.

Greensboro. Medium to large, creamy-white mottled with red; freestone. June 1.

Gov. Hogg. Medium in size, very tender, juicy and sweet; white with red cheek; freestone. June 25.

Globe. Medium to large, deep yellow with red cheek; freestone. July 1.

Heath Cling. Medium, white flesh; very firm and sweet. Very popular for preserving and sweet pickles. September 1.

Indian Cling. Medium, dark claret, flesh deep red; excellent quality. August 10.

J. H. Hale. Large, deep golden yellow, with red cheek. Very popular in Georgia as a market peach. July 10.

Lemon Cling. Medium, lemon yellow; very firm; good quality. August 10.

Mayflower. This is the best real early peach grown, and since we found out about its superior qualities, we discarded the Sneed. Alexander and other kinds ripening at the same time. Medium in size, deep red all over. May 15.

Mamie Ross. Large, pale yellow with pink blush, rather acid, fine for market. June 10.

Mixon Cling. Large, oblong, white with red cheek; finest quality. A very popular peach. July 15.

STANDARD PEACHES Continued

+ **McKee's October.** Medium to large, white with red cheek; flesh firm; fine quality. One of the best October peaches.

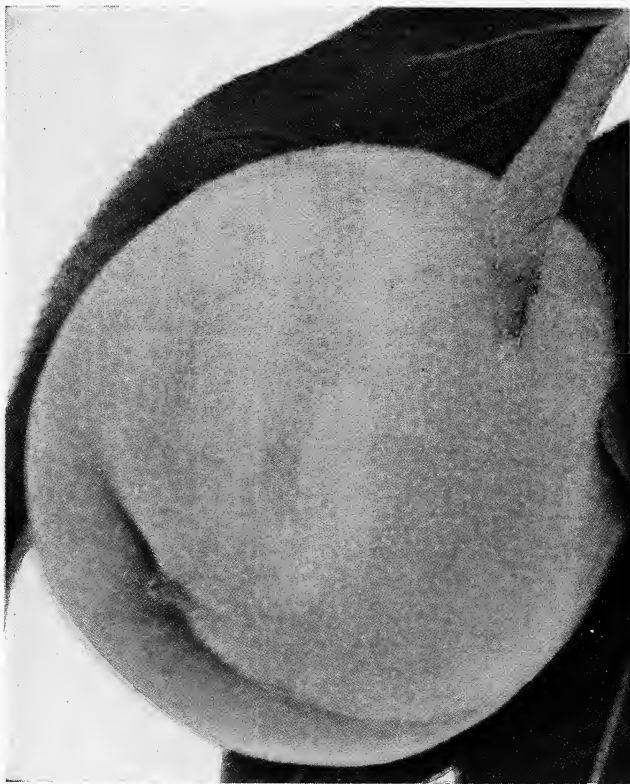
Oriole. Medium, deep, golden yellow; excellent quality; clingstone. July 1.

Salway. Large, deep yellow; freestone; very popular. September 10.

Slappy. Large, golden yellow with red cheek; fine quality; freestone. A popular market peach. July 1.

X **McKee's Elberta.** Large to extra large, bright, deep yellow, with glowing, red cheek; freestone; excellent quality. The parent tree from which our nursery trees are propagated is eleven years old and has only missed one crop of fruit. In 1919 this tree bore seven bushels of peaches that sold on the market at Laredo, Texas, at \$8.00 per bushel, the highest price Elberta peaches were ever known to sell for. A remarkable characteristic about this variety is its almost perfect freedom from producing cull fruit. July 10.

X **Watkins' Elberta.** A chance seedling that has made a wonderful record for the past six years for regular and heavy bearing. Very large, golden yellow, with deep red cheek; fine quality, freestone. The growth of this variety is distinctly different from any other Elberta, in that they are close jointed, heavy set, and of spreading growth. A peach worth planting. July 10.



Late Beauty Peach.

NOTE. The time of ripening is for the Jacksonville country, but it will vary some, according to the seasons.

State Nursery and Orchard Inspector's Report

I have made a close inspection of the test orchards of the S. R. McKee Nurseries, Jacksonville, Texas, and I think them to be the best to be found in the state. The orchards and nurseries are kept in perfect condition by thorough cultivation and regular and systematic spraying. The orchards consist of the highest types of many varieties of trees from which buds and scions are taken for propagation purposes. More orchards of this type should be planted in order to save the fruit industry of Texas.

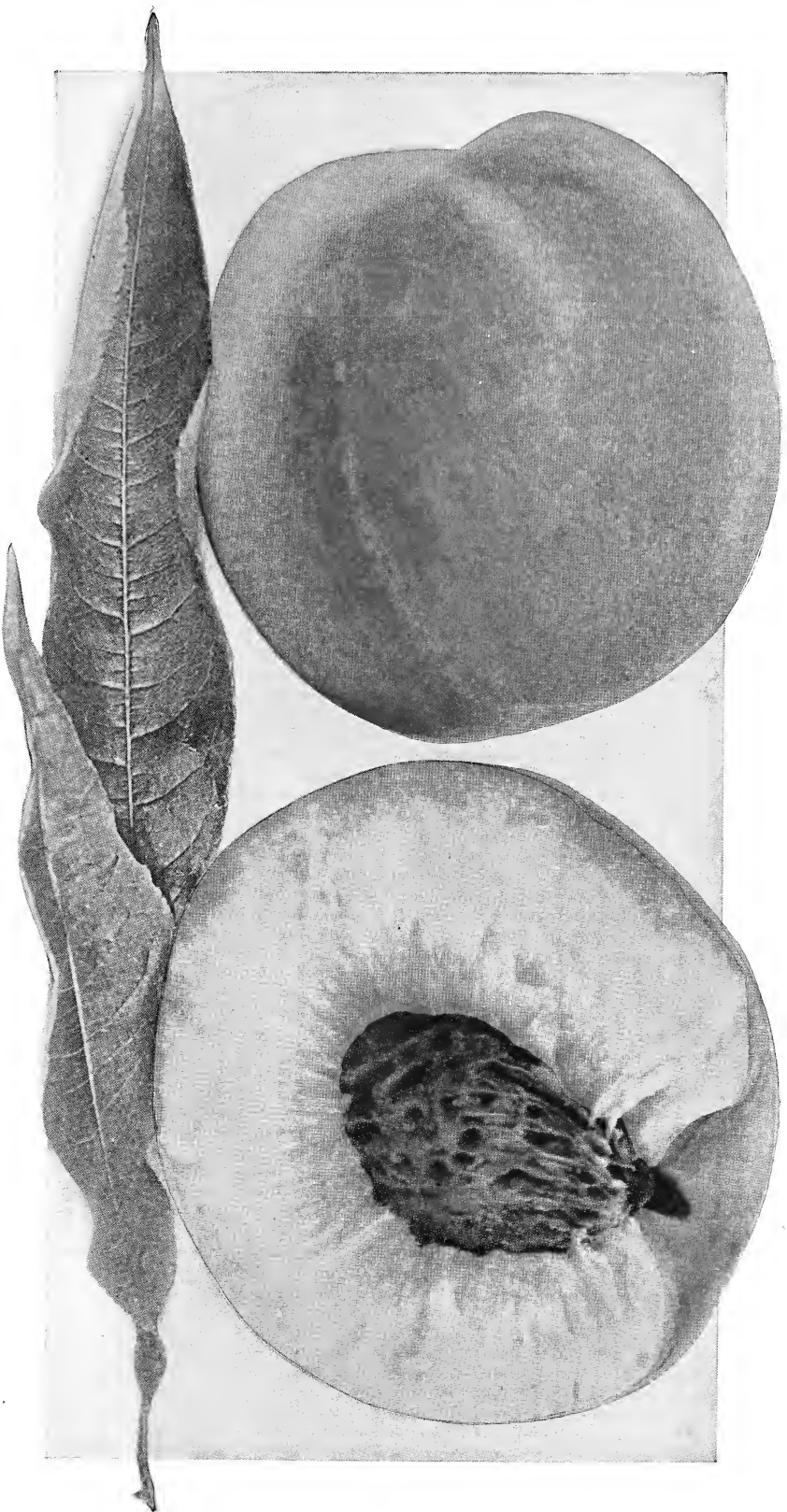
R. F. WILLIAMS.
State Nursery and Orchard Inspector.

Importance of a Strong Mother Tree

The world was old before the tillers of the soil learned of the value of good seeds for planting; it was still older before the fact was brought home to them that seeds of field-run or orchard-run led inevitably to the deterioration of plants and fruit trees. About fifty years ago it was exceptional to hear of a man who specialized in the improvement of seed corn, and seed cotton. Such specialists are numerous today and are recognized as progressive agriculturists, and they have accomplished a great deal for themselves and their country in introducing varieties of special merit and great value.

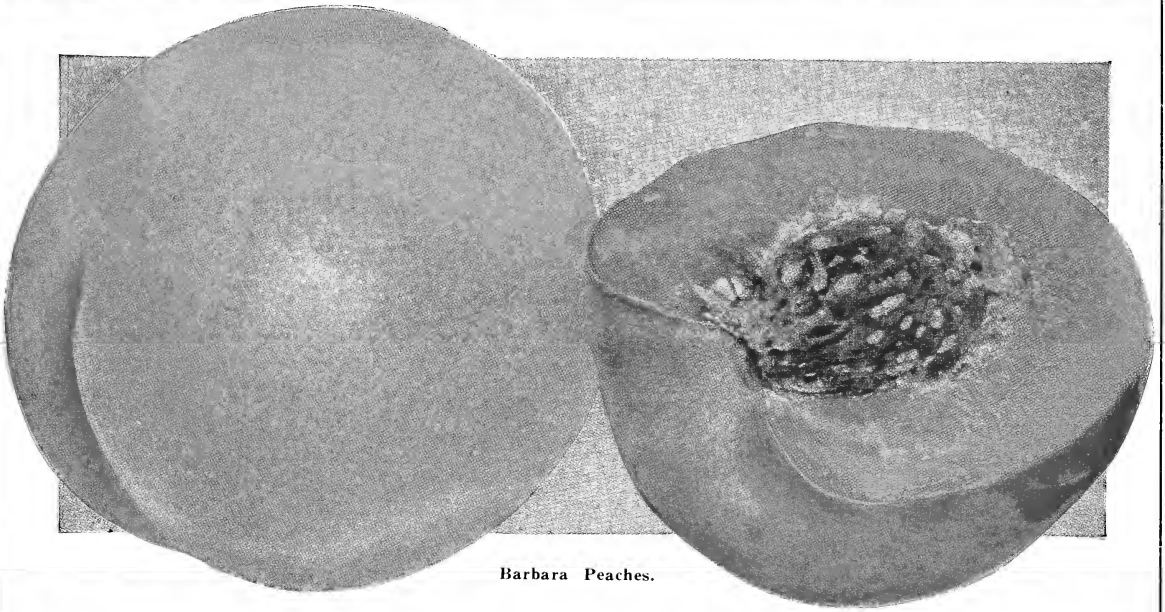
In horticulture it must be said that progress has been less notable. We can recall the time when we had with us such ones of Nature's noblemen as Dr. F. L. Yoakum, Mr.

Gilbert Onderdonk and Mr. G. A. McKee, who are insatiable lovers of trees and plants. These men had the ability to improve that which was improvable, and each one lived the part he played in life, and have now gone down into history as great public benefactors because of being vital forces in bringing about improved conditions in the nurseries and orchards of the country. In those days these good nurserymen had their own experimental or trial orchard where each variety of fruit was thoroughly tested and tried out and proven to be worthy of propagation before the trees were grown for sale. And all the stock was propagated from bearing trees of proven merit, and when these young trees were grown and sold they gave perfect satisfaction because they bore good fruit like that of their parents.

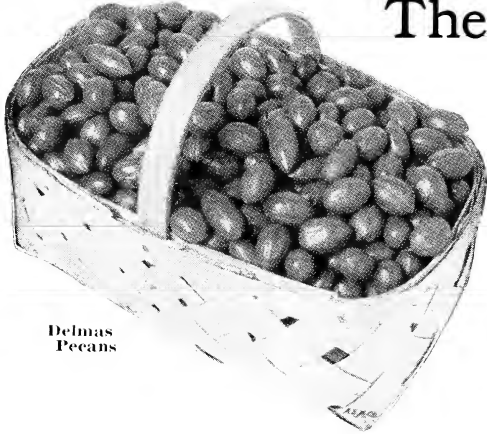


The Tena Peach

Tena is one of the Stubenrauch introductions, a cross between Elberta, Mamie Ross and Indian. It has the size and shape of Elberta, but is a deeper yellow and the glowing red cheek has slight Indian mottlings. Tena blooms late, and instead of the small, frail red flower of the Elberta it has the large, white, frost-resisting flower of Indian and Mamie Ross. The original tree of Tena is fifteen years old and has missed only one crop of fruit.



Barbara Peaches.



Delmas
Pecans

The S. R. McKee Nurseries and Rose Gardens

Established 1890

JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS



Anteor River Privet.